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**Three Notable
Ante-Bellum Magazines
of South Carolina**

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This paper was submitted to the Department of History of the University of South Carolina in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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When the casual reader is informed that Poole makes no mention of *Russell's Magazine*, or *The Magnolia*, and that only four volumes of *The Southern Literary Journal* (1835-1837), are indexed in that great work, he will appreciate the necessity of including in this paper so many titles of articles;—indeed, a complete index resumé of the three periodicals would be of value to the student of American literature.

Professor Yates Snowden, of the Department of History, has bestowed his generous and frequent attention upon the editing of the article in its present form.

S. J. COHEN.

Charleston, July 23, 1915.

THREE NOTABLE ANTE-BELLUM MAGAZINES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The monthly magazine is a graveyard. To a page its leaves are tombstones, memorials among the tall marsh-grass, scanned once by the passing throng, and never after noted. Doubtless it is well so. Let the dust of generations settle on the ancient files and let the book-worm gnaw the bones of the haughty periodical. An he stomach the vast mass of printer's ink, his shall be no ordinary indisposition.

The vast mass—that phrase covers a multitude of sins, an innumerable phalanx of tombstones sunk in the quick-sands of time. Yet in that forgotten bed of marsh-land are shafts that are monuments. The light and wandering breeze of contemporary fancy has wafted a noble argosy to the Potter's Field of dead journalism. This statement is certainly true of all peoples who have enjoyed the monthly endeavors of able penmen. It can be veraciously declared of the English reading public of the commonwealth of South Carolina, prior to the war between North and South.

From early colonial days to the opening shot of that war can be traced the development of Southern journalism, a development which found its focus at Charleston, S. C. Stepping backward from Russell's for June, 1860, to the threshold of the nineteenth century, we encounter some thirty South Carolina magazines of variable merit. In most instances the contents exhibit a spirit of ambitious composition and a capacity for literary invention that is far too foreign from the standard monthly of today.

Examine a number from the file of Russell's. The contents is ambitious. It indicates thoughtful articles—essays, fiction, poems—and this exordium is a meagre clue to the splendid body of the magazine. From what head-water was derived the smack of English literacy that

permeates these bygone? It was infused—that atmosphere—by an artery which connected the low country of South Carolina with the transatlantic mother stem.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the education of literary South Carolinians was completed within the walls of English universities.* And to a greater degree was this true of South Carolina than of any one of her sisters in these United States.

Back from the consecrated environs of Oxford came the makers of our Southern literature, and the decorous language of British Parliamentary leaders appeared in the Carolina forums, and the ruddy glow of the old English romance, and the blue depths of the lake country lent their tints in unhurried periods to the pages of our popular publications. And beneath more than one final sentence stood names destined to live upon the roll of American literature.

Under the tutelage of Edgar Allan Poe, a Richmond magazine attained the summit of Southern ante-bellum journalistic excellence. With Cooper, Legaré, Simms and Hayne in the vanguard, the journals of South Carolina constituted the fountain-head that marked the literary pre-eminence of the South.

Yet one after the other these publications fell by the wayside in a land where now the most grotesque of sheets may exist profitably. Why did they fail? The answer lies in the business department of the magazine. The editor may breathe life upon its pages: it is the business

*American students at the Middle Temple (1759-1786): From South Carolina, 38; Virginia, 11; Maryland, 10; Pennsylvania, 9; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1; New Jersey, 1; Georgia, 1; Massachusetts, 1.

American students at the Inner Temple (1760-1785): From South Carolina, 1; Virginia, 8; Georgia, 1; "America", 9; Maryland, 4.

American students at Lincoln's Inn (1716-1782): From South Carolina, 7; New York, 3; Massachusetts, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Virginia, 1; Maryland, 1.

Grand Total: South Carolina, 46; Virginia, 20; Maryland, 15; Pennsylvania, 10; New York, 5; Massachusetts, 3; Georgia, 2; North Carolina, 1; New Jersey, 1; "America", 9.—(Meriwether's "History of Higher Education in South Carolina." Printed first in The Charleston News and Courier January, 1870.)

management that makes such respiration possible. It is the endowment of advertising that has rendered possible the flood-tide of present day magazine literature. Tho' vile sheets are frequently thus maintained and foisted upon the avid public, the numerical expansion of that public has redounded inevitably to the benefit of whatever worthy publications now are discoverable upon this continent. And so legitimate journalism and society progress and coöperate, with the business manager at the helm. As a factor in the advancement of a scientific age, however, the magazine did not exist in this country prior to the definite separation of the business from the literary direction of such an enterprise. An able editor is frequently a poor business manager and a good business manager is seldom an editor. The circle was squared when the departments became separate and distinct. In this country the evolution occurred first in the thrifty North. The Northern editor edited and his manager managed, and newspapers and magazines began to live beyond the first few faltering numbers. Ante-bellum magazine mortality was high in North and South, because the journalistic departments above referred to were still in a nebulous, ill-defined state, because they were forced to depend upon the subscriptions of readers—the "spieler" of the advertising column had not yet inaugurated the era of inky prosperity—because the columns of the monthly—notably in the South—were filled by voluntary contributions. Hence the life of a magazine simply mirrored the fortunes of its proprietor. When that gentleman's resources terminated and no purchaser of white elephants stood in the market the publication ceased to appear. Sudden death among Northern periodicals became less frequent some years before the outbreak of the civil war. The business end of the publishing had at last been recognized as a necessary element in the spark of popular publication vitality and pure-browed editors has bowed to fate. Hence men were delegated to garner "filthy lucre." The section in which the Northern business managers labored was more populous than its Southern neighbor,

and the population was more compactly grouped. The Northern manufacturing centre was more canvassable than the Southern plantation. Also the Northern editor and manager desired to give their readers whatever type of article the readers desired. The manuscripts accepted by the editor began to be paid for by the manager. Hence the plan of voluntary column-filling passed out of the regulated magazine's existence. In the unreformed South, however, the death rate continued high. After the war Southern writers were glad to market their productions for the necessities of life, wherever possible, i. e., in the North. So Southern magazines were not produced abundantly in the period following the great struggle.

Up to the year 1860 South Carolina published more magazines than any other Southern State. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., names thirty-four in his article for August 27, 1899, in *The Sunday News*, of Charleston, S. C. It was at Charleston that South Carolina publications flourished, or strove to flourish, before the war, and if the smack of old England is in the ink of her magazines it is merely conscious or unconscious desire for long accepted ornamentation. The body of the composition is—as it loudly proclaims—American. English culture may have lifted the pen arm with a literary desire to rival, but the inspiration which laid it to the paper was upon this side of the Atlantic. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Charleston was a seaport of international importance. The products of a rich agricultural section flowed through her harbor mouth to the North, and her cotton bolls fed the rapidly multiplying spindles of Great Britain. Just before the American Revolution (1773), Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, having visited the South Carolina port, writes: "I can only say in general that in splendor of buildings, decorations, equipages, commerce, shipping, etc., it far surpasses all I ever saw or ever expected to see in America."

A wider world than the Carolina low-country paraded the streets of the wealthy port. The Carolinians came

into constant contact with men of many climes and many civilizations—men from the points of the compass. The spirit of roving hardihood—or adventure—lurked around the street corner or strode the oyster shell highway within hearing of the Atlantic swell. That Atlantic swell, that spirit of adventure, wrought a form of Athenian manhood among the youth of the place, among the sons of the planters, who traveled into foreign ports with the cargoes of their fathers, who studied at Oxford, Cambridge, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Edinburgh, and who finally returned to their native heath. Those young men were tutored in oratory, the classics and the Code Duello. The cultured solidarity of the city and the spirit of its people is thus reminiscently illustrated by Paul Hamilton Hayne in the *Southern Bivouac* for September, 1885:

“Business men of every grade, lawyers, bankers, merchants, tradesmen, appeared one and all to be bent upon illustrating the wisdom of ‘*festina lente*.’”

“There were no breathless hurrying to and fro, no frenzied rushes around corners after ‘the shadow of a shilling,’ no crushing or agonized mental limbs, Laocoon fashion, by the venomous serpent of speculation, and yet a steadfast, solid energy prevailed, and a sturdy independence besides.”

“In his recreation, as in his business, the true Charlestonian exhibited no feverish eagerness. He sipped his cup of enjoyment with a dignified ease, and, of course, a subtler relish than was ever known to attend the vulgar process of—guzzling!”

“Society in those days rested on a basis of aristocracy, or at all events birth and breeding distinctly took the precedence of mere parvenu wealth. Upon the thresholds of the haunts of fashion the ‘*Cave Canem*’ of the antique ‘*vestibulum*’ was not the less truly wrought because unembodied to the material sense.”

For a reading public truly aristocratic, educated in accordance with the best English standards, the earlier South Carolina sense of incomplete separation from the mother country flavors their pages in a diminishing degree

to the completion of the first half of the past century. Upon the outbreak of the war, the last impalpable string is cut and provincialism has evaporated from the ink. Magazines political were produced, monthly and quarterly. Papers political came from the hand-set type, daily and weekly. Ephemeral magazines and papers, purely literary, marked the era with announcements of their birth and decease. Naturally some publications were better than others. The poorer of these were very poor, and a certain slipshod ensemble characterizes the majority, but the leaders of the collection often exhibited splendid numbers in the production of which the ablest literary Americans of their day collaborated. Referring to the Southern Review, Paul Hayne says: "Legaré became its editor. * * * For some years his Review was incomparably the ablest periodical of its class (political) in America! It was so pronounced by high European authority; and, verily, it might enlighten the purblind criticasters of today (1885) who talk of ante-bellum ignorance of the South, to make the acquaintance of the authors who figure in its pages." The Review was published in Charleston during the late twenties and early thirties of the past century. Among the most virile of its contributors were its editor, the gifted Hugh Swinton Legaré, afterward (1832) United States chargé d'affaires at the Court of Brussels and (1841) Attorney General of the United States, and Thomas Cooper, president of the South Carolina College and dean of the science of political economy in this country. The attitude of the ante-bellum South Carolinian toward the professional business man in a field such as literature, the domain of chivalrous leisure and refined relaxation, can best be realized by a further quotation from Paul Hayne: "It is in truth demonstrable that during the slavery regime the highest classes of our planters and professional men were possessed of a wide, elegant and often profound culture.

"There may have been comparatively few professional authors, but what then? Is there no other literature than that which 'wreaks itself upon expression' between the

covers of a book, no other culture than that embodied in 'MSS' and printers' 'copy'? The literature and scholars of the old South bestowed lavishly the wealth of their talents and acquirements * * * upon the society they led, moulded and adorned."

Was such impregnable gentility conducive to the long life of a magazine, or even to serious application to the production of magazines? The result speaks for itself. Publications died in infancy. Ambitious ante-bellum journalists remained unschooled in the journalism of their day. Up to the opening of hostilities between the States, amateurisms occur in South Carolina periodicals. Up to that date the professional journalist has little of consequence to do with the evolution of the Commonwealth's popular publications. In order to note the evolution referred to in the realm of magazines purely literary, we will scan first the rather prosy pages of the Southern Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine of the thirties. From its files we will pass to those of the Magnolia, or Southern Appalachian, of the early forties, and finally to the volumes of Russell's Magazine, a truly notable publication, the last periodical of pleasure to leave the Charleston presses before the opening shell sped toward Fort Sumter.

To feel the pulse of British journalism for three decades of the nineteenth century would give no basis for conclusions as to British tendencies, good, bad or indifferent. An identical span of years in the same period of American development presents a very different aspect, an ever-changing, expanding visage. The United States, it must be remembered, was a young nation, a wondrously growing infant among world Powers. A few European historians, during the first half of the century, had ventured to estimate America's glory-to-be, but to the statesmen of Europe this country continued to be a federal experiment through the civil struggle of the sixties. When that war occurred many transatlantic, diplomatic graybeards wagged their heads knowingly. They regarded the American struggles as we do the Mexican and South American imbroglios of to-day. Perhaps proximity would have laid to rest this error at a date far earlier than 1865.

Southern Journalism From the 30's to the 60's.

Between the early thirties and the sixties the United States displayed a versatility of expansion never before recorded upon the pages of any nation's history. Territorial acquisitions by treaty, purchase and right of exploration doubled the country's size and gave us the Pacific coast. Population figures jumped amazingly. New natural resources were discovered and new industries inaugurated from day to day. Business boomed and transportation by rail and canal developed to meet the requirements. Immigrants poured to our Eastern coast after the terrible famines of the forties in Ireland and the year of Revolution, 1848, upon the Continent. Toward the Pacific coast armies of men were streaming; gold had been discovered in California in 1848. The generation that first saw the shining dust in California streams was to witness the settling of the West. And while the Continent bubbled internally and intrenched the Western Hemisphere behind the Monroe Doctrine, Commodore Perry opened the gateway of the far east, Japan. Certain European experts were becoming dimly conscious that a great nation was engaged in stepping forth from the matrix. In such an era of upward change the public consciousness is a thing of evolution. The journals of the period reflect that consciousness; the progressive publication, in its type, the conservative paper between the lines. Three decades then may, upon occasion, cover a marvellous development. Never has occasion been so unmistakable as in the United States during the years upon which the Literary Journal, the Magnolia and Russell's form a running commentary, direct and reflexive. Such years, replete with every activity, represent cubic time. Each of the publications selected for review has its individual peculiarities, but the three exhibit to a greater or lesser degree many traits in common. It will be our endeavor to illustrate the peculiar characteristics in each, and to note the common tendencies of whatsoever nature, that developed or grew dim from the one to the other. The selection of the three files

involved was directed by the desire to employ representative non-political publications of an era, of a section and of a State, for better or for worse.

The Southern Literary Journal was published at Charleston, S. C., between the years 1835 and 1839, seven volumes of six numbers each. The detailed merits of the publications involved will be noted somewhat later. It is sufficient just now to remark that no volume of the publication contains a great deal of startling interest. Here and there some composition from an able pen dares mingle an oasis with the desert. Just why the Journal lived to celebrate so many birthdays is remarkable. The *Magnolia*, or Southern Appalachian, was published for two years, four volumes, in Savannah, Ga. In June, 1841, the publication became South Carolinian, Charleston being the site of residence. The *Magnolia* is a distinct disappointment. As a South Carolina effort, having some years the advantage of the Journal in a rapidly developing country and with a recognized man of letters at the helm, the experience of perusing its columns results in blasted expectations. As a matter of fact Simms was left to turn out copy almost single-handed. Naturally, even his literary fecundity was wearied and many of the editor's compositions are properly in the company of the sub-mediocre material with which his columns were padded. Judged by the higher magazine standards of today, the *Magnolia*, with the exception of a few pages, is impossible. Judged by the better standards of any magazine-reading public, it could scarcely be considered aught but unsuccessful. Russell's Magazine was published in Charleston from 1857 to 1860. It was an effort emanating from the foremost men of the section, men literary by profession and avocation, men who leavened their contributions with self-restraint. Paul Hamilton Hayne had, in his capacity as editor, that which his revered Simms had lacked—the unceasing support of a coterie of brilliant friends. Russell's Magazine was a publication of recognized excellence. Its departments are storehouses of wit, wisdom and literary skill. No abler pens touched paper on this continent during the years just

prior to the great civil conflict than those which created for Russell's Magazine its literary atmosphere.

Upon completing a perusal of the Journal, the *Magnolia* and Russell's, several features remain prominent among the reader's impressions. Generously sprinkled through the pages of the three decades are essays, addresses and book reviews of exhaustive title and exhausting length. Many of these have proven aptly prophetic. Some of them come from very able pens and constitute the vitality of their issues. Many of them, however, display a startling laxity in substantiation of statements and a great lack of scientific application, a fault that dwindles tremendously by the end of the third decade. The scientific atmosphere is too often the antithesis of science, a succession of romantic guesses in place of logical premise and conclusion. In many of the treatises the fairy bell of untethered fancy gives place to cruel fact only when the bitter struggle of the sixties lies in the unburied past—star-gazing is not the heritage of Rev. C. E. Chichester's *Nineteenth Century* (Charleston, S. C., 1869-1872). Romantic stories, tales of bloody Indians and bloodier spectres, and of lovers that sigh audibly from the ink, are a plenty. Scarcely a narrative ends without expressing a heaven-sent moral.

The poetry of the Journal is poor. That of the *Magnolia* is hardly better, despite the not infrequent contributions of the editor. Quantitatively, the poetry of Russell's does not compare with that of its two forerunners. From the standpoint of quality, however, no basis for comparison is findable. Several American poets of the era contributed their verse to the last named publication.

Although we realize that the higher education of the day was preëminently classical, the attainments of the average student appear surprising. Familiarity with the Greek and Latin classics, as revealed by the pages of these three periodicals, is astounding. The contributors fairly seem to take an interest in the household affairs of Homer, Virgil and Horace. Such articles undoubtedly presuppose a general interest in and knowledge of the ancient masters.

The *Magnolia* actually reviews at length a new Greek grammar,* appealing to the reader's critical judgment of the author's syntax. Not less noteworthy are many translations from modern European masterpieces and even from Oriental originals. The display of knowledge of German is far more surprising than that of French, Latin and Greek. A general study of the German language among English speaking people scarce antedates the latter half of the nineteenth century. The pages of Russell's reveal translations from Latin, Greek, Polish, Spanish, German, French and Arabic.

The quality of humor is absent from the *Journal*; the occasional efforts of the *Magnolia* to call forth a laugh are far from spontaneous and are scarcely successful. Stately decorum, save when the bones of a literary adversary are to be discussed, remains the vestment of the editorial department in both papers. It is not until we part the pages of Russell's that a hearty laugh escapes at reasonable intervals. The editorial columns are frequently spiced with humorous paragraphs and sentences, enough of them to offset the damp and rusty clouds of some fresh mystery of Udolpho.

Provincialism, the conscious or unconscious mimicry of standard British authors and journalists, is unmistakable upon the pages of our early magazines. This element dwindles. Would-be Spectator-like pages and Roger de Coverly captions are to be met with in the *Journal*.

Interwoven with palpable imitations are frequent assertions from the editor and from contributing essayists and rhymers to the effect that American literature is peculiarly original, and that Southern literature is not the least important representative of American literature. Declaration of the South's literary individuality, sectionalism, leads to a bombastic statement of its economic and political independence in the pages of the *Magnolia*. This era of self-assertion evidently fades away before the coming of Russell's. Closely interwoven with expressions of American literary purity are many ferocious raps at the English.

*Vol. I, p. 39, Anthon's Greek Lessons.

Evidently accused of charlatanry by English journalists, the American journals of the day slap back as viciously as possible. From the harmless "comic valentines" of the *Journal*, American choler develops into very slanderous language against the British in the *Magnolia*, and even the early numbers of Russell's reveal American disapproval of the British Empire. In the *Magnolia* the Briton is shouldered with fomenting all the slavery troubles of the time—the expedient Briton with one eye on the development of East Indian cotton and one devoted to the annihilation of that industry in the Southern commonwealths of the United States. Many miserable charges and counter charges were, of course, found on both sides of the Atlantic. During a recent address delivered before the Bar Association of this continent the British chancellor, Viscount Haldane, took occasion to say in connection with his remarks upon international pragmatism of today, which he denominated "Sittlichkeit": "The new attitude in growing up has changed many things and made much that once happened no longer likely to recur. I am concerned when I come across things that were written by British novelists only fifty years ago, and I doubt not that there are some things in American literature of days gone past which many here would wish to have been without. But now that sort of writing is happily over."

Pro-slavery and anti-abolition contributions are, of course, to be found in each of the magazines. Literary discussion of the questions involved takes the form of essay, speech, allegorical narrative, editorial, epigram or poem.

An effort will be made to exemplify the literary types of the *Journal*, the *Magnolia* and Russell's. Numerous extracts will also be taken from the many interesting comments upon men, events and tendencies of the time. The reprints will include, then, literary efforts and ante-bellum news items.

The Southern Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine appeared first in September, 1835. It was edited and owned by Daniel K. Whittaker, and published by J. S.

Burges, at 18 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. The word "Review" succeeded "Magazine" in the title page for March, 1837, in which year it was bought and edited by B. R. Carroll. In the last titular metamorphosis "Magazine of Arts" supplanted "Monthly Review". The publication died in the spring of 1839, bequeathing seven volumes of six numbers to the files of South Carolina periodical endeavor. The reach of the Journal was never equalled by its grasp. Its literary ambition, the sectionalism and the provincialism of the day breathe freely from the editorial prospectus of the opening number: "The Journal is intended to be of a miscellaneous character and and will embrace articles on every variety of topic in the departments of science, literature and the arts.

"The Journal projected at the South, and chiefly supported by the citizens of the South, will at all times breathe a Southern spirit and sustain a strictly Southern character. Our object—the object of every Southern writer, should be to give to the literature of the South a distinctive character by which it may be favorably known, both at home and abroad—to maintain for it that high reputation which it was admitted to possess, not only by enlightened Europeans, but also by impartial Americans during the palmy days of the Southern Review. (1828-1832.) * * * Not that we expect to create distinctions which will render the literature of the South essentially different in its features from that of Great Britain, or other sections of our country. This can never be the case while we read the same books—go up to the same fountain heads for information and form our style of opinion from the same models and after the same masters."

The editor's idea of literary excellence in general is expressed in a later number. Literature is valuable, he says, in proportion as the author portrays the spirit of resignation under misfortune and a tone of devout gratitude for the mercies of Providence. The literary demand of the day in America is for "easy reading," according to the contributor of some trite remarks upon the "Condition and Prospects of American Literature." The best con-

tributions to the Journal can hardly be styled "easy reading." They appear among the imposingly titled and lengthy essays, addresses and reviews, many of which are extremely tiring and a majority of which are only remarkable for the partisan frankness of their authors. Among the contributors, however, are such names as Dr. Thomas Cooper, European parliamentary agitator, president of the South Carolina College from 1820 to 1834 and reviser of the Statutes of South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, the Hon Joel R. Poinsett, Charles Fraser, and Dr. Jos. A. Eve, of Augusta, Ga. Omitting the topic of negro slavery, an idea may be gained of contributing scope by the following titles: "The Age of Education"; "Progress of Temperance"; "Legal Consequences of Insanity"; "Railroads—the South and West"; "Culinary Philosophy"; "Lord Brougham's Treatise on Natural Theology"; "On Magic"; "Capital Punishment"; "Genius"; "Thea Orientalis"; "On Medical Jurisprudence"; "On Phrenology, Craniology and Organology"; "Etruscan Remains"; "On the Condition and Prospects of the Art of Painting in the United States"; "On Historical Authorities, etc."; "Theory of Moral Approbation"; "Essay on Woman"; "Influence of Mechanical Occupations on Health"; "On the Habits of Insects"; "The Sugar-cane"; "The Influence of Music"; "The Spirit of Emigration".

Concrete development of the nation and the section and its philosophy may be judged by extracts (Volume I, page 161), from "Railroads—the South and the West", in which we learn that a 607-mile stretch of rails will probably be laid. Up to this time (1835) the longest railroad in the country connected Charleston with Hamburg, S. C., via Branchville—the first railroad junction in the world—a distance of 135 miles. The extracts follow: "A nobler enterprise has seldom been conceived than that of connecting the Ohio River with the Atlantic by a line of railroads extending from Cincinnati to Charleston. This gigantic project has just been submitted to the public in an address from a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati to the people of South Carolina, Georgia and

Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri." In a political and economical and social point of view it is shown that such a road would be of incalculable value to the Southern and Western States. Mutual economies, social and political advantages to West and South are cited; Southerners will be enabled to obtain beef at two cents per pound, poultry at 50 cents per dozen and wheat at 20 cents per bushel. Charleston will give foreign goods to the Ohio and Mississippi Valley and in return will be deluged with the economic plenty of the Middle West. "We are satisfied that the condition even of ourselves would be so much improved that a daily allowance of wheat would become universal in the low, as it is now in the upper country, and that bacon and eggs, corn, lard and poultry would be nearly as cheap in the Charleston market as they are now in Cincinnati—the cheapest and most abundant country in the known world."

The period is frequently styled in accordance with the title of a Journal essay, "The Age of Education." This article is a semi-religious outburst of thanksgiving occasioned by the rapid growth of human institutions. The author reports 60,000 common schools in the United States during 1835 and 70 colleges, with an enrolment of 6,000. In an editorial review the common school enrolment in South Carolina is stated as 8,390 for 1832, advancing from 6,456 in 1823. "In South Carolina," says the editor, "the appropriations of money by the Legislature for the support of schools has been uniformly liberal." In another number the editor takes occasion to cite the shortcomings of the State schools under the review of the "Report of the section to which was referred the consideration of the state of our Free Schools," by D. J. McCord. The attitude toward female education may be judged by a review of "An address delivered before the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Societies of the day, after the commencement in the University of Georgia by Daniel Chandler, Esq, a member of the Phi Kappa Society, printed by William A. Mercer, Washington, Ga., 1835".

The reviewer is heartily in sympathy with Mr. Chandler. "Mr. Chandler at first endeavors to establish the fact that women are endowed with high moral and intellectual powers, a very fair, sensible and safe position and admirably sustained by appeals to history. There are peculiarities in the genius and taste of women as well as of men, which render their respective avocations and pursuits different; but in either case, eligible and appropriate."

The general remarks concerning womankind appearing in ante-bellum Southern magazines lead one to imagine that Kipling's poem on "The Female of the Species" would have convicted him of libel and heresy on the face of it. In a very trite Journal "Essay on Woman" (Vol. II, p. 197), the writer sums up her position in a manner that would not appeal to woman suffragists. He says "A woman is a very nice and complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate and differ from those of man pretty nearly as the works of a repeating watch do from those of a town clock" (Vol. II, p. 209). The following gentle tribute is taken from "Culinary Philosophy," in which the writer strives to illustrate the important influence of the human digestion upon the social fabric: "Just in proportion as man becomes a civilized being he learns the value of a good wife and a good table. They are both, indeed, glorious things, indispensable to earthly felicity, and under any rational views of human happiness, inseparable from each other."

Anti-abolition articles are fairly numerous upon the pages of the Journal. Some proved accurately prophetic. The first of the kind appears among the editorials of the initial number. It is headed "An appeal to the people of the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of negro slavery in South Carolina." The paper is partisan and attempts to prove the Northern factory workman a greater slave, in fact, than the agricultural laborer of the South. The first is a fair example of many subsequent editorial references to the subject. The subject is treated in many forms. The pro-abolition agitator is considered morally defunct and a great menace to Northern economic

prosperity. "For New York almost exists upon the good opinion of the South," states the author of one phillippic. Some writers urge the South to direct its commerce westward: "There is far less of the practical anti-slavery spirit in the Western than in the Northern States. There are no Tappans and Garrisons there. We do not believe that the Englishman Thompson would be suffered to carry on his operations in any part of the West, as he has lately done in the Northern States. If this projected intercourse, therefore, between the South and the West should have a tendency to divert the current of trade, and give it a new direction, this will only be a just retribution for the incessant and dangerous attacks made upon us from the North." An example of the partison spirit of 1835, an instance rendered publishable by the consent of a conservative editor, is furnished by the following "Epigram":

"When men assume the data and the ground,
There is no dirty lie that is not sound—
Matthias is a prophet Thompson teaches,
And philanthropic Tappan murder preaches,
Old women hear and howl with approbation,
And young ones see no harm in 'malgamation.'"

From a more powerful and less partisan pen comes an ante-bellum allegory by B. K., "A Visit to Sir Roger de Coverley's Plantation" (Vol. II, p. 223). This is an interesting article. In numerous short articles the English are held responsible for anti-slavery agitation in the North, and in retaliation for uncomplimentary remarks published by British travellers in this country, the English character is rather violently caricatured.

The trend of social propagandas of the time are set forth in pleas for the abolition of capital punishment and the diminution of the liquor evil. "Capital Punishment" (Vol. I, p. 302), is chiefly of interest because it includes an account by an eye witness of the execution of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, the notorious inn-keepers of Charleston, S. C.

"The Progress of Temperance" (Vol. I, p. 85), is from an able pen. Many of its phrases uttered at a period when

tottering monarchy had not yet fallen, might fit the lips of a present day populist despite the years that intervene between the two compositions. Says the writer of the thirties: "A question of boundary is no longer a question of blood. Where the parties themselves are so disposed, the spectators interfere, and the neighboring nations combine for the common object and keep the peace between them." Also: "The King days are going by." This antedates the year 1848 and the fall of French monarchy. It must be remembered that in 1835 the population of the United States approximated 15,000,000. This included 400,000 drunkards, according to the writer, who urges missionaries to forsake the foreign heathen temporarily and attempt to lay the demon at home.

A good number of articles of a news item type, dealing with current events, or persons and landmarks of interest, are worthy of a second appearance before the public. Here are extracts from "A Glance at the United States of 1824, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Preston" (Vol. I, p. 224), written from the reporter's box. This is the writer's description of Henry Clay: "Old Harry Clay." "What a lofty forehead he has! With the eye, the nose, the cheek bones of an Indian prophet!"

"Behold! Something has brought him to his feet. 'Mr. President!' what a soft silvery utterance he gives the word! What a fine six-foot figured fellow! He has learned his greatness from nature."

"If we speak of him as an orator he certainly stands at the head of the American catalogue."

Of Daniel Webster, he remarks: "I cannot nickname him. Even his name is too cold and terrible to sport with."

Here is a firing-line description of John C. Calhoun:

"If he had not such a slouch in his shoulders he would be at least six feet high. But he wears the helmet of Minerva and that of itself is enough to make him stoop. He has, as is always his manner, caught the eye of Webster and is laying off his arguments to him. His long, slim finger, how pointedly it shakes; his mouth, how it goes; and his eye, which everyone marks as such a pecul-

iar feature—how it searches as the eagle does the hawk, when about to rob of its prey. There now, he has been too rapid, the Massachusetts Senator has lost him. He perceives his fault, he repeats again his proposition, 'Do you observe, Sir? Am I right? It is self-evident.' Again, they are on the same track. What a cloud of thought on Wedster's brow! It is gathering slowly, only to burst like an electric shock in some pointed reply. But Calhoun has built up his arguments with too much caution. He has hanged out conductors on all sides of it." * * * "Were I called upon to select from the Senate the man best qualified to rule the nation, despite his being a nullifier, I should choose Calhoun." The article is concluded with a pen picture of Preston. "His hands are raised convulsively, with what terrible effect they are brought to his head. The whole man shrinks from the grasp and his whole body has paused in an attitude of the most breathless silence. Now all of that was a trick—trick from beginning to ending. It was planned and executed chiefly to adjust his wig, which in the warmth of his argument had slipped from its proper position. The great fault of Preston is that he speaks too much."

The following articles furnish examples of interesting comment and useful data: "Lord Chatham's Statue", in Charleston, S. C. (Vol. I, p. 322); "St. Phillip's Church", in Charleston, S. C.; "Contributions of Charleston to Natural Sciences" (notice of mention of Holbrook and Ravenel in the "Historie Naturelle des Poissons," of Cuvier and Valenciennes); "Inaugural Address on History and Political Economy" (Francis Lieber, LL.D.); "Letter From Key West" (concerning threatened Indian invasion); "Random Recollections of the House of Commons"; "Height of St. Michael's" (186 feet, 3 inches, over all); and "On the Climate and Health of Charleston."

Familiarity with the classics, ancient and modern, is attested by essays of comparison and criticism involving literature in several tongues, by translations from originals, by the apt and frequent application of quotations. Particularly notable are the fairly numerous attempts to render

German verse into English. Thomas Carlyle attempted to familiarize a select circle of Britons with German literature in his first subscription lectures. They were delivered in 1837. French and Italian are handled with great familiarity. Mrs. E. F. Ellet, of Columbia, S. C., contributes lengthy reviews of "Italian Poets of the Eighteenth Century." A truly remarkable display of linguistic erudition and literary observation is furnished by the author of a set of papers under the heading, "Literary Coincidences." This effort or series of efforts might be said to include a survey of European literary tongues. The many cases of parallelism established in story, drama and poem can hardly be accepted as plagiarisms, but the author's attempts to so make it are very interesting. From the multitude of original prose contributions, essays, reports of idle travellers in foreign lands, epigrams and narratives, Dr. Thomas Cooper's work stands out pre-eminently. The authoritative tone of his masterful English compels attention. Among his several contributions, perhaps none are of greater interest than his two papers upon the genuineness of ascribed authorship and the value of recorded historic facts. In his second paper "On Historical Authenticity and the Value of Testimony as to Facts" (Vol. I, p. 132; Vol. I, p. 176), Dr. Cooper remarks as follows: "History is, or ought to be, a faithful record of the actual experience of passages from whence we are to draw lessons for the present, and conclusions for the future." * * * "We are not to expect in history the same accuracy as we observe in a Court of law. Because historians are voluntary selectors and cannot be orally questioned." "In general the accounts of the same transactions by the historians of hostile nations are very discordant." Evidence, he states, is direct or presumptive, and there are manifold interpretations of both. "Motives are usually simple and plain when actually known, but in very many cases they depend on circumstances that can never be known. Sir Robert Walpole's knowledge of secret history led him to declare that history was fiction." "How little dependence is to be placed on tradition, the indistinct, the loose and

careless recollection of our uninterested populace? Even the Indians, who are so much interested in tradition, never rely upon it beyond a century back." "We lose not much by rejecting three-fourths of all history. I have often doubted whether the combustion of the Alexandrine Library was a great misfortune."

In an editorial upon "Modern Novels" the writer quotes William Gilmore Simms: "The modern romance or novel is a substitute which the people of to-day offer for the ancient epic. Its landmarks are the same." The Journal is replete with reminiscences and romances based upon the war for American independence. To the former class belong such articles as "Captain Willick's Times", a series of papers dealing with revolutionary Beaufort, S. C., contributed by John A. Stuart, editor of the Charleston Mercury. These papers are very readable. To the latter type may be assigned many fanciful tales that do not take the place of an epic. A sample title of journal romance reads thus: "The Maid of the Castle—from the Knapsack of Thomas Singularity", by Professor Henry Junius Nott, for thirteen years a valued member of the South Carolina College faculty, a gifted scholar who went down in 1837 off the North Carolina coast in the steamer "Home". Here is a very fair example of the romantic prose of the magazines—from "A tale of the Revolution": "O nature! how fit art thou for the contemplation of immortal beings! Whether clothed in thy eternal majesty and unspeakable grandeur, or in thy sweet and lowly garb, interesting and cheering as thou art, we are all better and happier for thinking upon thee!" And "The eye of Sutherland kindling into a brightness scarcely mortal."

Under the heading, "Poets and Poetry", the editor remarks: "We wish we could gratify all our votaries of muses by publishing their effusions and at the same time do justice to ourselves, but this cannot uniformly be; we mean that our poetical as well as our prose articles shall not fall short of the elevated standard adapted to a land pre-eminently one of genius and song." This bombastic declaration ushers to the light of day a very myriad of

mediocre and sub-mediocre verse. Some good verse is indeed discoverable, but it can hardly be considered the "Journal's" standard, if the law of average applies. Every one apparently considered herself or himself more or less of a Surrey, and all wrote at poetry. Much exuberant love and oracular melancholy passed the editorial outpost and was published. A noteworthy circumstance is the presence of numerous metrical translations from the German. Occasional titles are of far greater interest than the majority of the verses themselves, for instance: "Lines written at the grave of Henry J. Nixon, Esq. who fell in a duel." Among the more stalwart of the poetic contributors were William Timrod, father of Henry, and William Gilmore Simms. "Birnieboeuzle" (Vol. II, p. 258), a verse by James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd", appears in the Journal. According to an editorial note it is the poem's first appearance in print.

The Journal includes a number of references to the drama as composed in Charleston, and as acted before Charleston audiences. The work of Charlestonian playwrights is published in several numbers.

In his article, "South Carolina Plays and Playwrights", appearing in The Carolinian for November, 1909, Professor Yates Snowden notes, among other Journal prints and reprints in the above category, "A Scene from an Unpublished Drama", the work of William Henry Timrod (December, 1835), and "The Forgers: A Dramatic Poem", by John Blake White, published for the first time in the Journal (April, May, June, July and August, 1837).

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Four six-number volumes of a monthly magazine, "The Southern Ladies' Book," were published in Savannah, Ga., by P. C. Pendleton, commencing with July, 1840, and ending in June, 1892. Mr. Pendleton had been assisted in the editorial department of his publication by William Gilmore Simms. In July, 1842, the first issue of a "New Series" of the "Magnolia or Southern Appalachian," was taken from the press of Burges & James, Charleston, S. C. The magazine's home had shifted from Georgia to

South Carolina. The title page announced its publishers and proprietors to be P. C. Pendleton and Burges & James. William Gilmore Simms was the editor-in-chief. This was not Simms's first experience in the role of editor. He had been connected in that capacity with the "Southern Literary Gazette" (1828-29), the "City Gazette" (1830-32), the "Cosmopolitan", an occasional (1833),—all of Charleston, S. C. His new venture is thus summed up by Dr. Trent in his biography of Simms:

"In 1841 a Mr. P. C. Pendleton, of Savannah, who had been publishing a Southern rival to 'Godey's Ladies' Book', changed its name to the 'Magnolia or Southern Monthly', and in some way or other, hardly by large payments, induced Simms to become first its main contributor, then its associate editor, and finally, after the publication's office had been moved to Charleston in 1842, its editor-in-chief. Simms labored heroically and secured contributions from the best Southern writers, such as Carruthers, Long, Meek, and Charleston's mild poetess of the L. E. L. type, Miss Mary E. Lee. But a year of that climate so fatal to literary journals withered the promising bud, and the Magnolia was decently buried in June, 1842."

In the initial editorial bureau of the new series, in which the "great competition now prevailing in periodical literature" is mentioned, the editor thus sets forth his idea of coöperation with the readers of the Magnolia—"and all that can be required of the latter (the reader) is a moderate spirit of indulgence, a consideration for small faults and a kind remembrance of the peculiar difficulties under which the literature of the South has long labored—under which it must still continue to labor, unless sustained by local sympathy, and that becoming patriotism which should rejoice to encourage the growth of every plant which is native to the soil and honorable among its productions."

The short stories and poems of the Magnolia afford occasional relief to the reader—the "meat" of the magazine is again found among the essays, critical reviews of the books and speeches and current comment. The Mag-

nolia's array of fiction is barren. It affords several stories of the "Mysteries of Udolpho" type. Such titles as "Annihilation, a Romance of the Night", and "The Clairvoyante, a Tale"—translated from the German of Zchokke, are representative. "Love and Consumption" is a fair sample of Magnolia romance. There are tales of travel and mild intrigue.

Judge A. B. Longstreet, president of South Carolina College from 1857 to 1861, contributes four instalments of his famous "Georgia Scenes" (Vol. I, pp. 185, 216; Vol. II, pp. 160, 349). There are infrequent attempts at humorous prose. "Tetotality; from Tales of the Packolette", is the heading of such an attempt.

That the editor was hard put to it to fill its columns may be judged by the fact that he had recourse to a translation of Prosper Mérimée's "Columba, or the Corsican Revenge". There is indeed one interesting translation of biographical French prose entitled "Raymond Lully" (Vol. I, pp. 201, 272). According to the first instalment "Raymond Lully was the last of the great chemists of the thirteenth century, who studied science in good faith and without interested motives." The most interesting narratives in the publication are not romantic. They consist of second-hand reminiscences of the American Revolution. "Revolutionary Incidents" is the title of several monthly contributions. An after Governor of South Carolina, Major B. F. Perry, of Greenville, contributes, among others, the following incidents: "The Massacre at Cowan's Fort", "The Battle of the Cowpens", "The Hite Family", "The Battle of Cedar Springs", "General William Butler", "The Battle of Mudlick", "Female Heroism", "The Bloody Bates", "General Andrew Jackson", "Memoir of Joseph McJunkin". The remaining narratives of this series include "Colonel Francis H. Harris", "A Cock and Bull Story", "The Death of Doharty", "The Massacre at Hay's Station", "The Hampton Family", "The Traitor Boy", "The Massacre of Bloody Point", and "Charles Davant". In the "Revolutionary Incident", concerned with General Jackson, his sojourn in Lancaster

District, South Carolina, is described as follows: "White was the uncle of Mrs. Stevenson and a saddler by trade. Andrew remained with him twelve or eighteen months and during that time assisted in working at his trade."

The best piece of clever prose in the *Magnolia* is probably "Dandies" (Vol. I, p. 254), a kind of "Sartor Resartus Retailored". "The Philosophy of Chance" (Vol. I, p. 341), is a good example of would-be popular abstraction. It displays learning, and supports all hypotheses by mathematical formulae. The writer's peroration—for such it is—concludes thus: "What systems of physiology and psychology might not be expected, if the powers of mathematical analysis, and the calculus of probabilities, could be applied to all that concerns our inner man, as we have been taught by Newton to apply them to the external world."

The best piece of prose unity in the *Magnolia* is found in a collection of poetic sentences entitled "Pictures of Reality" (Vol. I, p. 375), contributed by D. A. Chittenden, of Clinton, Connecticut.

The *Magnolia* overflows with poor poetry. An average issue contains these spasms: "I Have no Heart to Sing", "I Love This Little Floweret", "Lines", "Stanzas", "Hopelessness—a Fragment", "Love's Tour for the Picturesque",—Childe Hazard, "My Native Land, Good Night", "Arcadia", "Sunium", "Pindus", "Attica", "The Sacred Way" (manifold fragments of a MSS poem of modern Greece); "Broken Slumbers", "Despondency—a Fragment".

In all—twenty-two versifications in a July number. (Not including quoted verse.)

Probably the best poetic lines of the publication are contributed by "Florio," St. Mary's College, July 3, 1842. The couplet occurs in "Lines, Miss L——":

"And still, although the cord be mute,
The fairy accents stray,
Oh! can the hand that wakes the lute
So masterlike, decay?"

Among the poetry of the "Magnolia" is one well-known contribution, "The Mocking Bird" (Vol. I, p. 92), by A. B. Meek, of Alabama:

"Why ist thus, this Sylvan Petrarch
Pours all night his serenade?
'Tis for some proud woodland Laura,
His sad sonnets all are made."

"But he changes now his measure—
Gladness bubbling from his mouth—
Jest and gibe, and mimic pleasure,
Winged Anacreon of the South!"

The poems of Meek are numerous in the *Magnolia's* columns. An ante-bellum friendly criticism* of "Songs and Poems of the South," by A. B. Meek, from an able magazine, reads in part as follows: "No doubt the author is a true poet, but he has in a great measure neglected to polish and refine and thereby to invigorate for a long continuance in men's memories the lines which embody the manifold beauties of his thoughts and sentiments." The same review calls attention to "roughness of metre, language and rhythm."

What is true of Meek's poetry is true of that of the remaining Southern verse-makers of his day—with few exceptions. Poetry was his pastime. The texture of his every-day life was woven with threads of various hues. At intervals only did he rest beneath the shade limbs of poesy's tree. And so his verse only hints in spots at the one-souled work of the master. Richard Henry Wilde, of Georgia, author of "My Life is Like the Summer Rose," contributed to the *Magnolia* a very pleasing translation of one of Michael Angelo's sonnets. Editorial announcement is made of a "Life of Dante", by Wilde—in course of preparation. Another Georgian contributes a poem of considerable length which contains good passages, "The Greek Girl's Epistle to Her Lover" (Vol. II, p. 316). The quotation comprises one stanza:

*Russell's, (Vol. II, p. 404).

"For thou hast Love—and in my dream I found,
That heaven itself were drear without that light,
And Liberty!—ah, what an empty sound!—
A meteor born amid the swamps at night—
Believe me, Phaeton, that thy weary sight,
Shall ne'er behold its silver wing unfurled."

"The Burial," from Edward Maturin, of Winnsboro, S. C., is good verse. The "Death of Jasper" (Vol. II, p. 204), is reprinted in an editorial review of Charlton's poems.

The majority of the poetic efforts displayed in the *Magnolia*, however, are queer patch quilts. Ideas are commonplace and metrical form is lacking. Dirges predominate. The line: "Thou'st mocked my hope and dashed my joy"—from "To Time—Ode"—is a fair example of the *Magnolia's* metrical melancholia. The following specimen is one of the ten stanzas of "Sunset—From the French."

"'Tis Evening! and like a full urn, that had bubbled,
Then suddenly sinks when the hearth-flame grows dead,
So Ocean, recalling the billows that troubled
The sand-beach, reposes upon his huge bed."

The *Magnolia* contains many interesting reviews of books and addresses. Among the more interesting of these criticisms are those concerned with "Croly's Historical Sketches" (Vol. I, p. 10), containing an interesting parallel between Napoleon and Suwarrow; "The Settlements of Coligny" (Vol. I, p. 29), an address before the Georgia Historical Society; "The War of 1812", containing an account of the battle of New Orleans by an eye-witness; "The Literature of the Negro" (Vol. I, p. 265), containing excerpts and a reviewer's conclusion upon the elevating effect of servitude; "Gardening", of historical interest; "Life in Mexico", containing a description of Gen. Santa Anna, by the wife of the first Spanish minister to Mexico; and "Original Letters and Papers Relating to the American Revolution", with previously unpublished letters of Franklin and other distinguished Americans.

Under the heading "South Carolina in 1686" (Vol. I, p. 226), is an article—or series of articles—containing much interesting and enlightening material. After a preamble that includes a list of all pamphlets upon South Carolina published prior to 1686, the first sub-head occurs. It is a translation from the French of a Colonial, and is an answer to a description of Carolina by a visitor to her shores. The reply contains no Utopian description of the country:

"So that Carolina being a flat country, bordering upon the sea, and ordinarily subject to easterly winds, which produce a thick and damp air, it is less cold, and if I dare to say it, much less healthy. Of which the frequent sickness and great mortality which have reigned there is the most indubitable proof."

And again:

"As to the Landgraves, Cassiques, Cantons, Manors and Baronies, they make a great show in an empty brain. But, nevertheless, they are but words which bring no profit to the country. A simple Virginia planter could buy half a dozen of them. And yet there are scarcely any of these estates—or, if there be some few, they are not very rich. What villages or towns have they built save Charleston, that great charnel-house of the country?"

The writer follows his reply with a description of the country entitled: "Some Remarks on the Country, People, and Government of Carolina." He remarks:

"And even it could not well be otherwise"—(referring to Colonial internal dissensions)—"unless there was a better people or a better administration of the government. The people that are there, unless it be very lately, have not been of the better sort, nor did they go there for their good deeds * * * there are no lawyers allowed there."

The third sub-head is entitled: "French Refugees in South Carolina", and is written for the *Magnolia*. Concerning the Huguenots' immigration in South Carolina, the writer says:

"Many of the Protestants had long looked to America for an asylum, and as early as 1682 John Truton, says

Hutchinson, a French doctor and inhabitant of Rochelle, in France, made application to the Court of Massachusetts, in behalf of himself and other Protestants expelled from their habitations on account of their religion, that they might be at liberty to inhabit there, which was readily granted to them. They did not, however, emigrate to Massachusetts till after twenty years more of suffering and persecution. Carolina was the first of the American colonies to which they fled, and hither some of them came five years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In April, 1679, Charles II, with a view to the cultivation of wine, silk and olives in the colony, sent over at his own expense two small vessels with about ninety French refugees. Of these forty-five came to Carolina in His Majesty's frigate Richmond; and, says a writer who was clerk of the ship that brought them over, His Majesty, to improve so hopeful a design, gave those French we carried over their passage free, for themselves, wives, children, goods and servants, they being most of them well experienced in the nature of the vine, from whose directions, doubtless, the English have received and made considerable advantages in their improvements. But few, however, came to this country prior to the revocation of the edict on the 8th of October, 1685. * * * These principally located themselves in the parish of St. Denis and St. James, Santee, usually denominated French Santee; others, however, who were merchants or mechanics, settled in Charlestown, then rising up from its new locality at Oyster Point."

"From the inimical feelings entertained by the English towards the French, as almost natural enemies, the condition of the refugees was at first rather unpleasant."

This portion of the article quotes, in full, a letter from Mrs. Manigault to her brother, describing her emigration from France to the English colonies and detailing the hardships of colonial existence. A list of the early Huguenot families in South Carolina is also given.

Here is a view of the one-crop evil, which may easily have been penned sixty-five years later than 1842. The extract is from "The Southern Agriculturist, His Multiplied Employments and Resources."

"How idle seems all the clamouring here, in the South, in Carolina and Georgia, on the subject of bad crops and small returns, when it is remembered that we address our whole labor as a people to the cultivation of one commodity—positively one commodity only—wilfully denying ourselves the privilege of multiplying our products at pleasure, and our profits in a natural ratio of increase along with them. It is not so much a matter of surprise that we should continue to be poor, for that is the inevitable consequence of our perversity, as that we should presume to grumble at the continuance of an evil, for which the remedy is already in our hands."

"Original Journals of the Siege of Charleston, S. C., in 1780" (Vol. I, p. 363), is immensely interesting. The extracts include portions of the diaries of Gens. Moultrie and McIntosh and an unknown officer. They furnish daily news from February 12th to May 16th, 1780. Many sidelights of the siege are set forth. The report of "Thursday, the 30th" (of March) mentions a skirmish. "Our officers and men stimulated in view of both armies and many ladies, vied with each other in acts of firmness and gallantry." (They captured an undesirable earthwork to please a fair audience!)

An interesting editorial comment is found upon an "Armed Occupation of Florida". "Florida is no longer a frontier which requires guarding against savages. But the fear is lest Santa Anna shall make good his threat, and landing at Tampa Bay, from the new steamships built for him by the British enact the part of the Western Napoleon, to the consternation of six and twenty States." The writer asserts that Florida "needs arms less than people," and shortly afterwards, "Few of our readers have ever seen the plan of Charles Lee (the major general) for the formation of a military colony." Major General Lee's plan is extensively quoted.

Frequent attacks are directed against Great Britain, in which that country is charged with the anti-slavery movement in the United States, solely because the East India Company wished to supply the world's cotton market from

East India fields. In a skilful article entitled "Indian and American Cotton" (Vol. I, p. 65), the East India Company (incorporated in 1708) is discussed at length. Says the writer by way of introduction: "The simple plant, which, in the days of Herodotus, was confined, in its cultivation, to the regions beyond the 'yellow Ganges', and whose product is spoken of by him (Lib. III, c. 106), as 'a sort of wool superior to that of sheep, and growing upon wild bushes,' has now become a towering tree, sheltering the nations of the earth, and in whose branches the birds of every clime rest." The British are accused of instituting systematic slavery in India.

"A system of servitude, called the ryotty system, was established, and the dusky millions were duly marched each morning under the appellation of ryots, to their increasing and excessive toil. Ryotty and ryots indeed!—what are they but synonyms for the most abject and wretched slavery ever devised! And yet, it is thus the British 'philanthropists'—while denouncing our institutions in their own vocabularies and for their own purposes, 'mollify damnation with a phrase.' " In another paper, entitled "Our Relations with Great Britain," a statement of the Northeast boundary, the "Creole," and the "Caroline" questions is found. Reference is also made to the yet unnegotiated Oregon boundary. The attitude of the article is extremely hostile to England. The doctrine of States' Rights is also discovered in a sentence upon the Northeast line—"since the State of Maine has the right of interposing the veto of her sovereignty, in the event of any proposition to abridge her territorial sway." States' Rights is also voiced in an article on "Centralism in the United States", which takes form as an answer to British accusations attributing Pan-American aspirations to the United States.

That the South could voice its respect of worthy antagonism in so bitter a question as that involving slavery is shown by a tribute to the deceased William Ellery Channing. The following is quoted from an "editorial bureau":

"The nation has lost a strong man in William Ellery Channing. Whatever we in the South may think of his course on the subject of slavery—of its errors and its imprudence—it must be admitted, we take for granted, that this venerable and, in many respects, wise man was governed by what he esteemed the purest and holiest purpose of humanity. We can forgive him his errors in this cause, and his injustice to us in consideration of what was really noble and intellectual and worthy in his character."

The *Magnolia*, chiefly in the editorial department, is replete with criticisms of contemporary writers of note, and in the majority of cases posterity has confirmed these opinions. A volume of Thomas Campbell's later poems—"The Pilgrim of Glencoe" (Vol. I, p. 43)—receives a lengthy adverse criticism. Macaulay is "distrusted", able and eloquent as he is. Of Bryant it is written: "He continues to hold the same high station, which we cheerfully assigned him, among and over, his American contemporaries." The writer finds no one of his poems, to that date, "comparable" to the "Thanatopsis." In a criticism of Graham's, or Godey's, magazine is found: "We note * * * a dirge by James Russell Lowell, a young writer of real poetical endowment." * * * Concerning a writer of popular novels: "Mr. James is not a writer to live. The mere story-teller has very little hold upon the interests of posterity." Upon the publication of "Zanoni" an article appeared on "Bulwer's Genius and Writings." The contributor states that "Mr. Bulwer is unquestionably a man of very high genius." In a notice of Dickens, "Notes for General Circulation", the writer remarks: "This is really a very tedious performance. The subject seems to have paralyzed the genius of the writer." The following remarks bear the imprint of sectionalism: "The *Iris* and *Literary Repository*, published at Manchester, N. H., is sorry stuff. So much good paper and printing thrown away. We cannot exchange."

Coming nearer to its home, the *Magnolia* gives literary notice as follows to Washington Allston, under the caption, "Monaldi—By Washington Allston" (Vol. I, p. 381):

"Washington Allston, well known as the first historical painter of the age, is not so well known as one of the best of American poets. Yet such he is. We purpose, one of these days, to make an analysis of his writings. These are few. A small volume, entitled "The Sylphs of the Seasons, and Other Poems", contains all the specimens of his literary genius (this story of Monaldi excepted) which have been collected and put together from his pen.

"Monaldi—It is a fine specimen of artistical performance, in which the nice method and elaborate skill are, perhaps, more obvious than the originality or propriety of the tale."

In the same number a Cooper River tradition is narrated, in which a family spook appeared to the family governess because she read a novel on Sunday. The governess was cured and acquired "veneration for the pure, the wise, the virtuous and the noble, which is sadly on the wane these times of greedy gain and slavish speculation."

In an editorial remark upon Charleston 'dramatics' it is stated that "Several new pieces have been brought forward * * * during the season, among them 'De Montalt', by Mr. James W. Simmons, and the 'Battle of Fort Moultrie', by another gentleman of Charleston—we have been able to see neither of these pieces."

In an "Exhibition of Pictures—Remarks Upon Some of the Pictures in the Exhibition in the Hall of the Apprentices' Library Society", conditions are described which do not exist in American galleries of to-day: "It is not remembered that the genuine works of the old masters seldom escape the surveillance with which they are surrounded by the taste and wealth of Europe, where hosts of dealers and connoisseurs are on the alert to seize and appropriate them."

Occasional notices of school books, composed and printed in South Carolina, are to be found. Upon the reception of several new volumes from S. Babcock & Co., Charleston, S. C., "The Southern Reader" (books first and second), "The Rose Bud Wreath", by Caroline Gilman; "Every Lady Her Own Flower Gardener", by Louisa Johnson,

and "The Southern First Spelling Book", by Sidney A. Thomas—the editorial estimates the independence of a State:

"And we doubt not, as the eyes of our people open generally to the necessity of making ourselves truly independent by the native mind—the only way, indeed, in which our institutions may be rendered secure—we shall have no need to get a single volume of any kind for the education of our young from beyond the material limits of our own territories."

Few facts concerning the life of the *Magnolia* as a journalistic organism of South Carolina can be chronicled. Announcement is made in regard to "The *Chicora*" in November, 1842, that "this weekly periodical has been merged in the *Magnolia*." In March, 1843, under "Foreign Exchanges", the editor announces that "Our humble merits have found their way to the Continent of Europe." In April, 1843, "Literary Failures" indicates that the editor feels the ground slipping from beneath his feet. Overwork and dearth of contributions have evidently pushed him very close to the wall. In May, 1843, "Mr. Simms's Withdrawal" occurs. With the issue of the next number the *Magnolia* breathed its last.

* * * * *

Says Paul Hamilton Hayne in "The Southern Bivouac" ("Ante-bellum Charleston", September, October, November, 1885): "Persons who resided in Charleston between the year 1846 and the beginning of the great civil conflict cannot fail to recall the large book store, with its ample entrance and handsome plate glass windows, which stood upon the right hand side of King street, as one passed downward, not far from Wentworth street toward the north and Hasell toward the south.

"Above the main door appeared in prominent gilt letters the name of John Russell."

Thereupon Hayne describes the informal gatherings composed of distinguished men who might have been seen of an afternoon in "Lord John's" establishment. Medicine, the law, the pulpit, literature—wisdom from many

sources—were represented when the duties of the day had been forgotten within John Russell's walls. Thither came James Louis Petigru and Mitchell King, Alfred Huger and Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, Father Lynch and the Rev. James W. Miles, the Hon. William J. Grayson and Dr. Basil Gildersleeve. William Gilmore Simms helped create the atmosphere of these meetings with his own intimate following of young men. Among his informal club at this time were Henry Timrod, John Dickson Bruns, Samuel Lord, Jr., F. Peyre Porcher, Middleton Michel, Samuel Y. Tupper, Paul Hamilton Hayne and Benjamin T. Whaley.

"Of these, Bruns, Porcher and Michel became physicians and Lord and Whaley followed the law. Mr. Tupper was the business man of the party and Hayne and Timrod were the literary Bohemians."

As a direct result of these meetings, Russell's Magazine, edited by Paul Hayne, with W. B. Carlisle his nominal co-editor, and assisted among others by Simms, Timrod, Bruns and Grayson, was launched in April, 1857.* Hayne,

*Although it appears upon no printed page, the man who actually edited Russell's Magazine towards the autumn of that publication's existence, and without whose supervision many numbers would have straggled woefully behind the dates set for their appearance, was George C. Hurlbut, a Charlestonian of New England stock. Mr. Hurlbut was a scholar and a literary executive of great ability.

He died some three years ago in New York city as the result of an automobile accident. At the time of his death he was residing in New York, and though in failing health for some time past, was fulfilling his duties as secretary of the American Geographical Society. The following extract is from a letter of Mr. Hurlbut's to Professor Yates Snowden, dated November 6, 1906:

"Hayne and Timrod were of my age and we saw each other almost every day. We talked of literature and literary matters as young men living far from the centre of the real world always have talked, and as they always will talk, in spite of the improvements that bring Paris and London within a week's time of Salem and Charleston. If I could write down the very words in which we three uttered our enthusiasm in the golden afternoons and the glorious nights of fifty years ago, who could read them without recognizing himself? Et ego in Arcadia. But the words are gone, with the sunsets and the starry nights."

"GEORGE C. HURLBUT."

(To Yates Snowden.)

upon whose shoulders fell the task of actual editorship, has been characterized as a noble and charming gentleman, a writer of keen artistic sensibility and refinement. His previous journalistic experience had occurred with W. C. Richards on the Southern Literary Gazette, and as associate editor of Augustus Harvey's ephemeral Washington Spectator. Hayne worshipped at the shrine of Simms. First and last Russell's is a Simms champion.

Russell's Magazine received much attention in its day—from the reading public in general because of its never-failing charm; from the reviewer in particular because of its integral excellence. Together with the Southern Literary Messenger, of Richmond, Va., it is invariably placed in the first rank of ante-bellum Southern literary magazines. Had not a mighty civil conflict, oncoming, flung a well-defined shadow across the land, Russell's may have lived to file more than six volumes in South Carolina's niche of periodical literary effort. Had not that shadow excluded other topics from the minds of men, surely Russell's had been dilated upon in lasting prose by its own generation.

In an editorial paragraph Russell's states: "In a literary point of view ours is a melancholy age. Wertherism has invaded every department and given birth to one perpetual voice of wailing and lamentation." It may be that the literature of the day was a tearful one. That being true, Russell's was an exception that aided the proof. It carries at all times an independent atmosphere of health and good humor. It refuses to be cast down by circumstance, and to the printing of its own obituary notice is consistently cheerful. Into the vortex of political controversy it will not allow itself to be dragged. Just prior to the end Russell's field of activities is thus described:

"It is not the province of this magazine—at least in its editorial department—to touch, however superficially, upon the question of politics.

"Although we believe the Southern States are standing on the verge of a revolution, although it appears to us that the elements of strife, discord and hatred have been heated

up to the point of absolute convulsion—we shall not abandon the line of our original policy by intermeddling with any of the grand national or sectional issues of the day.

“On the contrary, our course still leads us through the peaceful realms of literature.

“Keenly alive to the momentous issues of the hour, profoundly impressed by the threatening aspect of affairs, we are still inclined to linger lovingly among scenes and personages as far removed as possible from tumult, passion, and deeds of violence and bloodshed.”

Humor—an element so markedly absent from the leaves of Russell's Charleston predecessors—is to be met with in its legitimate forms in that magazine. Many of the pages fairly tingle with wit, and the editorial departments contain numerous displays of subtle humor and not a few broad laughs. The ability to relieve the tension with a skilfully premeditated smile may be largely responsible for the collective effect of Russell's upon its readers. At any rate, the magazine leaves an impression of individualism and literary leadership. There is—maybe—a faintly discernible tinge of “provincialism” upon a page here and there, but we cannot feel that Russell's speaks from personal experience when it remarks that “it was not until England had condescended to adopt Geoffry Crayon, the sketcher, that we dared laugh at the exquisite drollery of Diedrich Knickerbocker.”

In the first number of the second volume of the publication it appears editorially that “without a very general assistance from Southern intellects no Southern work can succeed.” This may have been merely a general observation. Yet the pilot of Russell's probably saw rocks at no great depth beneath his vessel's bow. However, the passage continues safely, for in a later number is found an item to the effect that “the present number commences the second year of Russell's Magazine. It has met with a cordial reception throughout the Souther States.” By the commencement of the year 1859 the success of the paper warrants the following editorial expression: “To abandon the figure, Russell's Magazine claims now to be considered, not an experiment, but a success!”

Much of the poetry in Russell's is from the pens of Timrod and Hayne. With so accomplished a singer as Hayne in the editor's chair and with no dearth of able contributions, the verse of the magazine maintains a standard excellence. Passages of much poetic beauty are readily discoverable. In a ballad, "The Sleeping Child" (Vol. II, p. 264), the poet sings thus of Beauty:

"She builds thy little Temple fair—
And Hope, and Love, and virgin eyes,
Seize on thy soul with glad surprise,
And raise a joyous altar there!"

"The Hero Worker" is thus described:

"And every summit won unveils a 'farther on!'
Alps rise o'er Alps, and more must yet be done."

Here is an address to "The Betrayed":

"Dream on! it is thy last—
Last, fading, dim, delusive, flattering vision
Of promised pleasure, happiness Elysian;
Hope, love and joy are past."

From "A Cuban Areyto" (Vol. IV, p. 51) of five stanzas, the first is extracted:

"Come, while the evening sets sweet and clear,
And the winds are hush'd and the air is balm,
Sing me a Cuban Areyto, dear,
Of the wine, the orange and bending palm,
Paint me the scene, the sweet serene,
Of that clime of bliss, ere the Spaniard came;
When the simple child of the clime ran wild,
Nor needed the fig-leaf to hide his shame!
Sing, while the sunset is mild and clear,
Sing me a Cuban Areyto, dear."

The ensuing two lines are from an "Anacreontic" (Vol. IV, p. 151):

"What though age has bared my brow!
Fields of snow press burning mountains," * * *

The poet's flight is visualized in a "Sonnet":

"Unfettered, still he wins the heaven of song,
Whence his clear genius sheds a star-like flame;
Deaf to the captious sneer, the envious blame,
He sings" * * *

The chances of human existence are spoken metrically in "Khang-Hi" (Vol. IV, p. 239):

"Evil and good befall
As when—thy memory may the day recall—
The Yellow River, swol'n by autumn rains,
O'erflows its banks and desolates the plains;
Where nodding harvests pleased the sight before,
The turbid waters sweep without a shore;"

In "To the Night Blooming Cereus" (Vol. V, p. 451), the poet addresses the flower directly:

"Child of the dewy Night
Whence art thou come?"

The apostrophe is a delicately beautiful one:

"Like Purity thou art;
For in the glare
Of noon, her loveliness is all unknown,
And in the silent hours of Life, alone,
When God is near,
Unfolds her stainless heart."

The following translation is of a "Sonnet—from Michael Angelo" (Vol. V, p. 29):

"Now is my life approaching, in its course
With fragile bark across the stormy sea,
The common port; where uttered faithfully,
The deeds are told of good, or vain remorse.
Nor shall that pleasing fancy there have force
Of art self-raised to man's idolatry.
Too well I know this error; never free
Is man from error in his poor discourse,
And these my thoughts, now joyful to my heart.
What shall they be, when death is by my side?
Two deaths! One sure, the second most alarms.
Nor painting there nor sculpture shall exert
Its power, but all the soul be sanctified
By Him, who opens from the cross his arms."

In Volume II, page 404 appears Timrod's beautiful poem "Præceptor Amat."

Among the metrical translations in Russell's is that the Schiller's "Piccolomini"—(Act 4, scene 4). A martial "Sonnet to Winfield Scott—On Occasion of His Recent Visit to Charleston" (Vol. IV, p. 504) is introduced. The Hon. W. J. Grayson also contributes a poem to military leadership, entitled "Marion" (Vol. IV, p. 212, first instalment). The piece is one of twenty-nine pages and appeared in four instalments. A note precedes the first instalment to this effect: "Marion had his leg broken by an accident at the commencement of the siege of Charleston, and was, therefore, obliged to leave the city. The investment not being yet complete, he was able to make his escape. It is supposed that this was done by Cooper River, in a boat, during a storm of wind and rain." Not the last interesting of Russell's poetical reprints is that of "The Fire-fiend—A Nightmare."—From an unpublished manuscript of the late Edgar A. Poe, in the possession of Charles D. Gardette:

Concerning the "Fire-fiend", Dr. J. A. Harrison has the following in his edition of Poe:*

"We insert the following poem as probably the most successful imitation of Poe's manner—if imitation it is—now in existence. Mr. J. H. Ingram, in his monograph on 'The Raven,' London: George Redway, 1885, gives the history of the poem, which he considers a 'tawdry parody.' Dr. B. B. Minor, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger from 1843 to 1847, sends J. A. H. this note: 'I have seen Russell's Magazine, for January, 1860. On page 372 it says: "Considered partly as a parody and partly as a professed imitation, we have seldom read a more successful performance than the following:

*"The complete works of E. A. Poe," Vol. VII, p. 238.

"FIRE-FIEND—A NIGHTMARE.

"From an unpublished manuscript of the late Edgar A. Poe in the possession of Charles A. Gardett."

"The Messenger has 'Fire-legend,' etc.

"In Stanza VII. the Messenger has 'world-enriching.'"

"Russell's Magazine has 'world-en-circling.'"

An essay, entitled "Dogs" (Vol. V, p. 65) contains a poem of 1660, by Mrs. Catherine Phillips, to the Irish wolf hound in particular and to the dog in general. In "The Lost Child" (Vol. II, p. 310). Russell's prints a specimen of verse which the author claims to have dreamed in its entirety.

The following sample of a Russell's index includes the "A's" in the department of prose for April, 1858: A Chinese Dinner at Ningpo. Address by the Hon. W. Porcher Miles. Address by the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt. Address by James L. Petigru. Address, inaugural, by Prof. Joseph Leconte, M. D. Address by Jas. H Thornwell, D. D. Address by George S. Bryan. Address by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Address by Edward Everett. Anniversary Oration on Nursery Rhymes. A Navy for the South. Anecdotes of Beranger. An Old Contributor Rewarded. An Autobiography for Boys. An Old Maid. Andromeda and Other Poems. Anecdotes, Facts, Incidents, etc., from the By-ways of Reading. Anniversary of the Common Schools. Aunt Agatha's Story. An Hour Among Medals and Coins. Abundance. A Little Lesson for Little Ladies. A Plea for Italy. A Letter to Daniel Ravenel on Bank Suspensions. A Remarkable Poem. A Remarkable Month. Art in Charleston. A Strange Character. A Woman's Thought About Women. Authors, Marriage of. Average of Height and Weight.

The sample is a representative one. It denotes an abundance of short stories, anecdotes, sketches, addresses, literary reviews and essays upon diverse topics—political, historical, numismatic, literary, artistic, scientific, etc.

Russell's contains at least two short stories that might compare favorably with the best of American brief fiction.

The contributions referred to are "The Life and Wonderful Adventures of the Little Gold Dollar that was Always Given" (Vol. II, p. 227), and "The Cob Pipe:" "A Tale of the Comet of '43" (Vol. III, p. 155). The former consists of a retrospect by "The Little Gold Dollar." It is a lovely fairy tale. It is no dreamy fancy, but a practical subterfuge, in which the facts have been poetized. It reads like a page of Hans Christian Anderson in his most charming moments. Here is an extract:

"How I came to be gold who shall say? When the waves of seething metal boiled through the crust and settled solid in the hard quartz rocks, I may have boiled and bubbled with the rest. How we shot, lava-like, through heat-shivered rocks! Ah! that was a light birth we had—sundered mountains and twisted rock ranges tell of it yet; tell of it as the wrinkles on an old man's cheek tell of the passions of his younger days.

"Well; 'tis a gray-bearded world, now, and he plods on through his few thousand miles of space in a business-like way—like an old Wall street merchant, half weary and never pausing to look in at the shop windows. There was a time when this hoary old world was rather more frisky and had in him a little of the country cousin.

"One can seem to see him then, reeling through space and shouting out his grand old planet-laughter. How he pauses as if to breathe, and like a starry athlete, tosses high his mounds of splintered granite."

This is how the miner died:

"He would have said more, but death alone heard the last part of what he tried to say, and death never told it."

And this is a descriptive fragment:

"The great wind moaned like a hungry mob of prowling cats. Even the gas lights shivered in the chinky houses."

The story of "The Cob Pipe" is a very faithful reproduction of Ichabod Crane's adventures, yet the tale does not lack originality of expression, and in its capacity of entertainment this Dutch Fork "Sleepy Hollow" fairly presses upon the heels of its famous forbear. The crude wiles of Abram Priester prove no less effective than the

mysterious ride of Brom Bones and the flight of Irving's pedagogue could scarcely have been more rapid than that of the schoolmaster, Samuel Burns. Here is the finale of the story:

"To Mr. Psalmuel Burns—Dear Sur: Durn your mean heart, do you want me to kill you? This is to give you warnin, Sur, that you have got to leave, Sur, the naberhood. You think because you can impose upon old people that you can likewise run over young people. But I tell you, you are mistaken, Sur. Now pack up your things and leave or you'll have to leave without them. When a sick man hears a squinch owl, he takes it for a warning, and this is all, Sur, from yours, in sincerity,

Abram Priester."

Some very successful humorous stories are to be met with. Probably the leadership in this type would go to "The Smartville Ram Speculation" (Vol. II, p. 242), contributed by De Forest, a Northerner. Though a trifle long, the effort is keenly executed.

Even a wantonly flippant air makes its appearance in the pages of Russell's, and is thus legitimatized. Careless remarks can be found in many clever stories—remarks which the constructor of a Southern Literary Journal would scarcely have tolerated within its composing precincts. The following typical passages are extracted from "Madame Smith's Fete:"

"It was no one's concern if Madame Smith had never heard of Lindley Murray, or made an early acquaintance with those foes of her childhood, Walker and Webster."

"(O, you fibber, how could you deceive the old lady in that way?) and Miss Belle laughed immoderately, as if story-telling was a pretty little accomplishment, very much to be desired."

In the field of amusing "true stories" an interesting specimen is "The Impromptu Wedding," which purports to be a narrative of events that actually happened.

Somewhat too elaborate to fit the popular conception of fables, "Crimes Which the Law Does not Reach" (Vol.

II, p. 111, first instalment), are both legitimate narrative and moral essay. The set of short contributions under the above general head was contributed by Anne Marion Green; (Susan Petigru King). None of the individual pieces can be considered prudish. It is hard to say just where the story-telling ends and the lecture is delivered, so skilfully and, withal, sincerely, is the writer's purpose driven home. The series certainly marks a successful passage across the rocks of literary preachment. When a moral lecture is delivered by the writers of the day, the vehicle can seldom be termed exhilarating. Five instalments of this series were published. The subjects dealt with are "Gossip", "A Marriage of Persuasion", "A Male Flirt", "The Best of Friends" and "A Coquette".

Russell's contains one set of charming translations. It consists of four short stories from the German of Gustav Zu Tutz, who is introduced to the magazine's readers as the German Anderson. In his compositions Nature is animant in every phase and posture. "Voices from the Forest" (Vol. II, p. 124, first instalment) is the inclusive title. Under that caption appear in the order named "The Poppy," "The Pine," "The Forest Stream" and "The Stone."

The magazine is replete with short character sketches and descriptions of still life, and with lengthy and often interesting letters of comment from irrepressible travelers. "An Old Maid," a very pretty tribute to an evident personality, "My Country Lodgings," a genial description, and "Round Towers of Minorca" suggest in the enumeration the fields touched upon by the first class of impressionists. That the writers of the second group saw many things abroad cannot be doubted. "A Trip to Cuba", (by the Hon. William Elliott), runs through seven instalments. The writer of "European Correspondence" makes a remark which is current now in would-be humorous circles. He says, "Venice is dull, although the Court is here, and, except one laughable scene, my Christmas was duller than a Philadelphia Sunday." The scene alluded to contains an incidental description of the young

Emperor, Francis Joseph. In the number for January, 1859, "A Letter from Europe" appears. Although entertaining for other reasons, its chief interest is derived from the fact that it indicates a decided amelioration of the South's bitterness towards Great Britain. England's foreign policy is applauded and the writer prophesies: England's withdrawal from America's slavery question; England's approval of acquisition of Cuba by the United States; England's acceptance of American coöperation in Canadian development, and a Canadian Republic, established with the approval of England. An average example of the traveller's retrospective literary output as furnished by Russell's is seen in the following title: "Sketches of Travel." (A Contrast—the Snowclad Pass of Mont Cenis at Midnight—Descent Twenty Hundred Feet into a Coal Pit; Cathedral Service in Yorkminster—Lake Scenery of Westmoreland.) Part I."

Russell's contains several continued stories. Probably the most noteworthy of these are "Estcourt: The Memoirs of a Virginian," "The Actress in High Life: An Episode in Winter Quarters", (by Gabriel Manigault; published in book form in New York in 1860), and "The Princess Ilse", an allegory from the German. The last mentioned piece contains some beautiful descriptive passages. Just before the magazine's decease continued stories occupy a considerable fraction of its columns. Editorially it is stated that "the necessity of completing our serial articles made it necessary to allow them more space than we would otherwise have done." All serials were completed speedily. "Rolla, or the Siege of Malta", is finished in three instalments, the last two of which are respectively thirty and twenty-two pages in length.

There are many excellent essays in many fields. In the field of biography a number of delightful articles are found. Such are contributions entitled "Edgar A. Poe" (Vol. II, p. 161), "Jefferson" (Vol. III, p. 107), "Hamilton and Burr" (Vol. II, p. 383), "Burr and Hamilton" (Vol. III, p. 548), "Nell Gwyn" (Vol. II, p. 323; 431), "Eugene Sue," "Machiavelli," "Marion: The Carolina Partisan"

(Vol. IV, p. 1), "A Short Sketch of the Life of Governor Richard Irvine Manning" (Vol. V, p. 44), "Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina" (Vol. VI, p. 289), "Edward St George Cooke" (Vol. VI, p. 503) and "Ariosto" (Vol. VI, p. 152). The article on Jefferson is a twenty-two page review of "The Life of Thomas Jefferson," by Henry S. Randall, LL. D. Derby & Jackson, New York. It is immensely interesting. "Nell Gwyn," a story of Charles II's famous mistress, appears in two instalments. According to a foot note the details of the sketch are derived mainly from Cunningham's "Life of Nell Gwyn." The second instalment contains an interesting composition, the sole extant letter of Nell Gwyn's own workmanship, and also a foot note, which states: "It is a curious fact that the house which occupies the site of the one in which Nelly lived (now No 79 Pall Mall, S.,) is tenanted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." "Eugene Sue" is from the French. The author remarks that "One of the most deplorable facts in our present literature is its evident tendency to Socialism." The sketch of Governor Manning originated as a paper before the South Carolina Historical Society, and the reminiscences of the State Bench and Bar are by John Belton O'Neill, LL. D.

There are many able and interesting articles from the viewpoints of psychology, science, economics, literature and history. Probably the most interesting piece under the first heading is entitled "Women" (Vol. III, p. 48), by a "Femme Incomprise." The writer states: "And the men are right to thank God that they are not women, and the Mexican mother was right to pray God that her child might not be a daughter; for very sorrowful is the life of a woman! Not sorrowful, not sad in the * * * sense in which the strong-minded women of the North represent it. True women do not, and will not, accept them as their exponents. They have no longing for the heavy responsibility of public duty."

An idea of the scientific papers which from time to time appear may be gained from this title, "On Some Points

Which Have Been Overlooked in the Past and Present Condition of Niagara Falls" (Vol. II, p. 79), by Lewis R. Gibbes. (Read before the Elliott Society, Charleston, S. C., 1857.)

In the field of economics are several forceful translations from the French of Frederick Bastiat. The writer's theories are very interestingly and elaborated at length in "Capital and Interest," in "What is Seen and What is Not Seen," and in "Property and Spoliation." The following extract is from "The Dual Form of Labour" (Vol. VI, p. 1) based upon "Life and Liberty in America," by Charles Mackay, LL. D., F. S. A. "The Southern States receive annually, with their woollens and negro shoes, a large supply of morbid sentiment, volunteer advice, malignant abuse and misplaced commiseration. The anti-slave producers of these commodities are indefatigable. A single fact will indicate their weight and influence in Southern opinion. While slavery is attacked, the slave rises in value. The property assailed is estimated more highly every day. The confidence of the garrison steadily increases under the enemy's fire. The supposed sick man grows hourly stronger in spite of the evil prognostics and sinister practice of the doctor." Then comes a comparison between the condition of the hired man and the bondsman. "Notes on Wine and Vine Culture in France", in three instalments, is written by an economist, as is "The Mining Interest at the South". In "The Late Financial Difficulty—Southern and Northern Labor", a very skilful writer remarks: "Is it due to the want of judgment in the managers of our banks, or is it inherent in the banking system itself? It is true, perhaps, that the two questions may very justly be considered as really one only, since a system of currency which enables a few irresponsible men, either intentionally or otherwise, to derange the business of the whole nation must be badly constituted and pernicious in practice. The examination ought to be rigorous and the remedy thorough." The writer asks the North to cease posing as Moral Custos to the South. Somewhat later appears "Bank Suspensions.

A Letter to Daniel Ravenel, Esq., on the Propriety and Necessity of Banks Suspensions in a Money Crisis". Closely allied to the field of economics is a social paper upon "Characteristics of Civilization". The subject is approached via the following paragraph:

"In 1819 Kamehameha, the great, King of Hawaii, and of that group of islands known to us as the Sandwich Islands, died, after a life of indefatigable action, and a career of glory unexampled in the simple annals of that country. A council of the chiefs assembled at Honolulu to determine what were the most appropriate honors which could be paid his mortal remains, and an aged warrior proposed that the Cabinet should eat him raw."

There are many able and authoritative dissertations upon literary topics. A notable contribution of fourteen pages—to all appearances the work of W. Gilmore Simms—"Literary Prospects of the South" (Vol. III, p. 193), upholds the thesis that the Southern plantation development of agriculture tended to produce artistic and political workers of genuine excellence. Paul Hayne contributed two papers on "The Poets and Poetry of the South" (Vol. II, pp. 152, 240). The series ended with one number devoted to "The Miscellaneous Poems of Wm. Gilmore Simms", and one on "The Dramatic Poems of Wm. Gilmore Simms". "Eloquence of the United States" affords several golden opportunities to a partisan writer. Concerning the oratory of a speaker whose reputation spreads around himself in large circles he says: "And the sophomorical pulings of a malignant Yankee will henceforth forever find a place among the elegant extracts of American eloquence." In Russell's field of European literature, occasional review-essays are found upon such works as Goethe's "Faust" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King". A very interesting article is published upon "The Old English Dramatists" (Vol. III, p. 321). The author outlines his scope and relates his purpose in a head-note. "The following article is the first of a series upon the old English dramatists, the object of which is to embody in a popular form some account of their lives, incorporated with brief critical

remarks upon their works and genius. The series, after some preliminary remarks, will begin with Christopher Marlowe, and end with James Shirley. We are aware that this field of investigation and criticism has been tilled by a host of acute and able literary workmen, but the results of their labors have often taken a form which is 'caviare to the general'."

The historical essays, narratives and letters contain accounts of many contemporary events of great interest then and now. Ably executed and intensely interesting is "The Romance and Early History of the American Isthmus" (Vol. II, p. 137). These statements hold true also for three instalments of "Scenes in the Florida War" (Vol. II, p. 502; Vol. III, pp. 21, 169). The first number contains a graphic description of conditions surrounding St. Augustine when the garrison of that place, reinforced by Charleston militia, were expecting an attack by the Seminoles. "Unpublished Revolutionary Papers" contains numerous letters of value for reference work. Several contributions refer to South Carolina military operations of the past. From the same author are two articles of value—"Attack on Charleston by the French and Spaniards in 1706" (Vol. V, p. 458) and "Carolina Regiment in the Expedition Against St. Augustine in 1740" (Vol. V, p. 481). The following editorial note occurs under the first heading:

"We are indebted to that earnest student of Carolina history, Prof. Rivers, of the South Carolina College, for permission to publish the following interesting original account of the attack on Charleston by the French and Spaniards in 1706, in which they were decisively defeated. It was copied for him from the records in the London State paper office. He has also added to our obligations by sending us an historical essay, which he has recently prepared, entitled 'The Carolina Regiment in the Expedition vs. St. Augustine, 1740'. It is a complete and spirited vindication of the conduct of the regiment and will appear in the next number." "The Flag of the Palmetto Regiment" (Vol. III, p. 423) contains a letter of Col. A. H.

Gladden to Governor David Johnson, of South Carolina, relative to that banner's entrance into the City of Mexico in 1846 with the first detachment of successful invaders.

There is an interesting essay upon the "Introduction of Printing into South Carolina" (Vol. III, p. 512). According to this: "On the 7th December, 1722, a committee of council (Alexander Skene, William Gibbon and Charles Hart) reported certain subjects for the superintendence of Francis Yonge, the colony's agent in England." Among other things, he was to "procure by the first opportunity a printer with his tools to be sent to this province." A Government printer was not obtained, however, until 1731, when the services of Thomas Whitmarsh and Eleazer Phillips were given trial. The article quotes Thomas in his "History of Printing in America" as follows: "Printing was introduced into South Carolina as early as 1730", and Ramsay is also transcribed to the effect that "newspapers began to be printed in South Carolina in or about 1730, by Lewis Timothy." For reference to South Carolina affairs "Origin of the State Military Academies" and "A Page of the Statutes—Historical Explanation" (Vol. IV, p. 54) are useful. The latter refers to the non-existence of copies of South Carolina legislative enactments for the sessions of 1728, 1729, and 1730. "Old Dorchester" (Vol. IV, p. 66) contains anecdotes and inferences, that are ushered in under the following paragraph:

"The history of this place is somewhat of an enigma—the solution of which we have not yet arrived at; and which, as it has been, in a measure, avoided by our distinguished historian and novelist, we presume not to attempt ourselves."

There is an interesting article that may be mentioned in connection with essays upon Southern affairs. It might be termed "a literary report from the minority." The title is "A Navy for the South" (Vol. III, p. 1). Here are two extracts:

"Ships have been built in dock yards North and South, by contract and otherwise, fit only for the protection of Northern interests. At this time we have but three

imperfectly constructed steamers that can pass Charleston bar at half-tide. We want a smaller and swifter class of armed steamships than we now possess. His Excellency, the President, in his message to Congress recommended the building of ten gunboats, which is, at least a commencement in the right direction, and it is for the South to see that this advice is promptly received and acted upon.

"Our foreign relations, becoming every day more intricate, demand we should have a navy commensurate with our pretensions, and yet in actually available ships we have not added to the number in twenty years."

"It seems very like vain boasting to talk about 'Monroe Doctrines' and 'non-intervention' with our twenty-two hundred guns opposed to England's twenty-two thousand."

There are two scholarly instalments of an essay upon "Slavery in England" (Vol. IV, p. 385, first instalment). The age under observation is taken from ancient history. The period is the Cambrian. It is not, as the title might suggest, an application of past events to their parallels in the present. Frequent references are, indeed, made in the early numbers of Russell's to the system of labor countenanced in British India. The following is from an editorial item: "Will the Exeter Hall philanthropists continue to throw up their eyes in holy horror at their neighbors' enormities, and thank God that they are not as the publicans and sinners, after this terrible exposé of the reckless and culpable mismanagement of their own humane government in India?" Ere the publication of the last Russell's, however, this attitude towards the English is no longer discernible. There is another slavery essay from the pen of a scholar—"Slave Law of the Jews in the Time of Jesus and the Apostles" (Vol. V, p. 97). It is introduced with the following editorial note: "As may be gathered from the context, the following article is from the pen of a Jewish scholar of this city, of high standing, and treats of a branch of the subject which has been but slightly touched upon heretofore."

Concerning Mexico there are several papers, dating from "Aztec Civilization" to a resumé of nineteenth century conditions in "Mexico" and the "Mexican Protectorate". An idea of the historic field touched upon may be gained from the following titles: "The Consular Cities of China", "A Plea For Italy", "The Portuguese and Their Poet", "La Plata and Paraguay", "Henry the Fowler", "The Death of Peter the Cruel", "The Siege of Metz in 1552", "The Count de Foix", "History of South Carolina College".

In connection with the essays upon historical subjects it might be well to reprint an item which gives in a few words the history of the King's Speech in England. The article reads as follows:

"The first 'King's Speech' ever delivered was by Henry I, in 1107. Exactly a century later King John first assumed the royal 'We'. It had never before been employed in England. The same monarch has the credit of having been the first English King who claimed for England the sovereignty of the seas. 'Grace' and 'My Liege' were the ordinary titles by which our Henry IV was addressed. 'Excellent Grace' was given to Henry VI, who was not the one, nor yet had the other. Edward IV was 'Most High and Mighty Prince'. Henry VII was the first English 'Highness'. Henry VII was the first complimented by the title of 'Majesty' and James I prefixed to the last title 'Sacred and Most Excellent.'"

Russell's contains numerous interesting notices of books and addresses, among them a review of "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa", by David Livingstone, and one of an article, "The New World, and the New Man"—from the Atlantic Monthly. In the course of the latter notice the writer remarks:

"We believe it was the author of 'Peter Schlemil in America' who first gave celebrity to the Boston Mutual Admiration Society * * * A society of this kind is not without its uses. It keeps all of its members in good humor, and it sometimes does a good thing. The Atlantic Monthly, which has just completed its year of probation,

is a very good thing. It is the result of the determination of the Society to put its best leg foremost, and in truth they have done it. Even we in the dark distant South have read it and admired it, and if it does give us a kick now and then, why we will even try and return the compliment."

And: "When suddenly the mark of the Society appears in unmistakable traces, and we find ourselves perusing a glowing laudation of an idealized Boston Cockney—the genuine Simon pure, who religiously believes Fanueil Hall the finest specimen of architecture in all creation, and the Bunker Hill monument the original from which Cheops took the notion of his pyramid."

There is also an editorial notice of the organization of the Carolina Art Association (January, 1857.) The item contains a list of the society's officers, the president being Governor Allston.

Occasional items are found dealing with the death of some such literary figure as Leigh Hunt, or with the progress in the world of letters of such a young man as Matthew Arnold. In concluding the quotations from Russell's, several miscellaneous items are reproduced. From the number for May, 1858, comes the following startling piece of news:

"M. Gavarni, a French machinist, has, says the New York Day Book, perfected his aerial ship, at a cost of 300,000 francs, and made a voyage to Algiers, Africa, and back with it, a distance of 1,500 miles from his starting point. The average speed was almost 100 miles an hour, the voyage out occupying eighteen hours and the return sixteen hours. M. Gavarni is to make the attempt from Havre to the city of New York as soon as he has further tested the character of his invention by a few short trips over the Mediterranean and its neighboring provinces. The time consumed from Havre to New York would be but thirty hours, breakfasting at the former city and supping at New York the evening of the next day." * *
"There is not the slightest doubt that ocean navigation will cease, save for carrying freight."

In the same number appears a notice of activities in Charleston:

"The past month must be regarded as an eventful period in the history of our city. It has been signalized by the fine oratory of Everett, the keen analytical disquisition of Thornwell, the opening of an art gallery with every prospect of the most brilliant success, and organization of the fifth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, composed of delegates from all parts of the States, and from British America, and lastly, by the manifestation of a degree of religious enthusiasm among all classes of our people, unparalleled, it has been said, in the annals of Charleston."

In February, 1859, appeared the following: "We have received the 'London Cotton Plant,' No. 15. It may be known to our readers that this journal has been established in London to advocate the interests of the Southern people, and to defend the character and institutions of the United States in every fair and honorable manner." (Published weekly in London; \$5 per annum.)

The following is from April, 1858:

"Among a few of the religious sects established in this country we find (upon the authority of a writer in *De Bow's Weekly Press*) the following:

"Dutch Reformed, Dunkard, Episcopal, Evangelical, Evangelist, Emmanuel, Free, Friends, Free Protestant, Frontbites, French Protestants, German Protestants, German United Protestants, German Evangelist, German Reformed, German Gospel, Harmonite, Independent, Indian, Israel George of Brotherly Love, Jewish, Liberal, Lutheran, Liberty, Menonite, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestants, Methodist Radical, Miners, Mission, Moravian, Moriners, Mormon, New Church, New Light, Norwegian, Presbyterian New School, Presbyterian Old School, Protestant, Protestant Evangelical, Protestant Catholic, Reformed Catholic, Roman Catholic, Restorationist, Reformed Protestant, River Brethren, Republican, Rationalist Separatists of Zoar, Salene, Seamen, Shoemaker, Schwenkfelden, Shaker, Scandinavian, Seceder,

Second Advent, Swedenborgians, Tunker, True Reformed, Temple of the Lord, Trinity, Unitarian, Universalist, Union, U. U. Church, United Brethren, United Brethren of Christ, Welsh, Zion."

The following "Lines" are from July, 1859:

"I gaze into those quiet eyes,
But see no passion there—
They wear the hue of winter skies,
As still and coldly clear.
It may be they are beauteous books,
With noble meanings fraught—
But I prefer a few sweet looks,
To worlds on worlds of thought.

"I know no sounds that fitly mate
The music of thy lips—
But then it carries so much weight
The music always trips.
I grant that every phrase you speak
Is rich with wondrous lore,
But like your sister's blushing cheek
And tender silence more.

"And wrapt in dreams of high desire
And dead to common things,
You seem just fitted to inspire
A poet's visionings;
But while your spirit seems unriven
By one sweet earthly care,
You seem so very ripe for heaven,
I wish that you were there."

Here is a touching tribute:

"The following mournful epitaph was inscribed on a tombstone erected over the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, which was lost in the battle of Waterloo:

I

"Here rests—and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer and laugh,
To learn that mouldering in the grave
Is laid—A British Calf.

THREE NOTABLE ANTE-BELLUM

II

"For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole,
Will find the laugh was premature,
For here, too, lies a sole.
* * *

VI

"And now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brave,
Goes to a rout, review, or play,
With one foot in the grave.
* * *

IX

"And fortune indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one,
She saw two legs were lost on him
Who never meant to run."

The following inscription is entitled "Epitaphium Chemicum."

"Here lyeth to Digest Macerate, and Amalgamate in Clay
In Balneo Arenae
Stratum super Stratum
The Residuum, Terra Damata and Caput Mortuum
Of Bayle Godfrey, Chemist,
A man who, in his earthly Laboratory,
Pursued various processes to obtain
Arcanum Vitae, or
The secret to live;
Also Aurum Vitae, or
The Art of Getting, not of Making Gold.
Alchemist like, he saw
All his Labour and Projection.
As Mercury in the fire Evaporated in Fumo.
When he Dissolved to his First Principle
He departed as Poor
As the Last Drops of an Alembic.
Tho' fond of novelty, he carefully avoided
The Fermentation Effervescence, and Decrepitation of this Life.
Full Seventy years his Exalted Essence
Was Hermetically sealed in his Terrence Mattress:
But the Residual Moisture being Exhausted,
The Elixir Vitae spent,
And Exsiccated to the Cuticle,

He could not suspend Longer in Vehicle,
 But Precipitated Gradatim
 Per Campanam
 To his Original Dust.

May the light above, more Resplendent than Bolognian Phosphorus,
 Preserve him from
 The Athanor, Empyreuma and Reverberatory Furnace
 Of the other world,
 Depurate him from the Faeces and Scoriae of this.
 Highly Rectify and Volatilize
 His Ethereal Spirit,
 Bring it safely over the Helm of Human life.
 Place it in a Proper Recipient,
 Or Christalline Ore,
 Among the elect of the Flowers of Benjamin;
 Never to be saturated till
 The general Resuscitation
 Deflagration, Calcination and
 Sublimation of all things."

A third epitaph completes the list; it occurs under the heading "Blasé:" "Here lies one whose life was a failure, one, who, though he died early, yet outlived desire, one who despised all men, and yet, of all men, despised himself the most. Requiescat in Pace."

In March, 1860, appears an announcement:

"This number completes the sixth volume of our magazine, and it is with great reluctance that we yield to the necessity which constrains us to discontinue its publication, but finding that the duties which its management imposed could only be met by the devotion of our entire time and labor, and having other and superior interests which require our attention, we are compelled to decide between the conflicting claims; and in closing our career as journalists, indulge the hope, that our ministration has been acceptable to our readers, and that the pledges we gave at its commencement have been to some extent fulfilled.

"Our grateful acknowledgments are due for the support which we have received, both from contributors and subscribers, but particularly to those who have so ably and so unweariedly labored to build up the literary reputation of the journal and on whose contributions its fair fame can securely rest."

These paragraphs, followed by eleven and a half pages of editorial and literary notices written in the usual painstaking and interesting fashion characteristic of those departments of Russell's, bring to a close a splendid literary publication.

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